

## New York Tribune.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1912.

Owned and published daily by the Tribune Association, a New York corporation; Orden M. Reid, President; Conde Hamlin, Secretary; James M. Barrett, Treasurer. Address: Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**—By Mail, Postage Paid, outside of Greater New York.  
Daily and Sunday, one month, \$1.75  
Daily and Sunday, six months, \$10.00  
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$18.00  
Daily only, one month, \$1.00  
Daily only, six months, \$6.00  
Daily only, one year, \$10.00  
Sunday only, one month, \$1.25  
Sunday only, six months, \$7.50  
Sunday only, one year, \$12.50

Foreign subscriptions to all countries in the Universal Postal Union, including postage.  
**DAILY AND SUNDAY.**  
One month, \$1.50; One year, \$18.40  
**SUNDAY ONLY.**  
Six months, \$3.07; One year, \$6.14  
**DAILY ONLY.**  
One month, \$1.02; One year, \$12.26

**CANADIAN RATES.**  
**DAILY AND SUNDAY.**  
One month, \$1.00; One year, \$10.38  
**DAILY ONLY.**  
One month, \$1.50; One year, \$16.00  
**SUNDAY ONLY.**  
One month, \$1.50; One year, \$16.38

Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Our readers will confer a favor by advising us when they are unable to procure a copy of The Tribune and their newspaper. Address: Tribune, Circulation Department.

## THE NEUTRALIZATION FAD.

The Japanese suggestion of the neutralization of the Philippines is quite natural, seeing that such an arrangement would be in accord with frequent practice in Asia and Europe and would also be for the direct and material advantage of Japan. It is, however, merely an echo of a proposal which has been more or less persistently made in the United States. The American authors and promoters of it have been those who delight to oppose the policy of the national administration, whatever it may be, on the principle of being "against the government," and also those who decry the American policy in the Philippines as "imperialistic" and as likely to involve us in undesirable complications with other powers.

It would be difficult to imagine anything more illogical than the attitude of these latter, for the reason that the course which they advocate is exactly opposed to the theories which they profess. Neutralization implies one of the most offensive features of imperialism, namely, discrimination among states instead of equality, and the exercising of overlordship by one or more states over another. The neutralized state is placed in an inferior and humiliating position, as one which is unfit fully to enjoy the sovereignty with which it is nominally invested. It is not clear what moral right these sticklers for Philippine emancipation from "American despotism" have to insist that the islands shall be put under a plural tutelage. It would certainly seem to be more dignified and acceptable to national pride for the islands to be a part of the possessions of one great sovereign nation than to be the wards of a number of powers.

From the American point of view neutralization would be still more objectionable. So long as we hold the islands as our own we are free from entanglements. But the moment we joined with other powers in neutralizing them we should plunge ourselves into a mesh of complications of the most embarrassing kind. We should be meddling in "world politics" with a vengeance. Memory of our troubles when we joined in tripartite neutralization of Samoa ought to be sufficient to warn every rational American against repeating that experiment in circumstances which would magnify its embarrassments and perils a thousandfold. The disasters of Anglo-French neutralization of Egypt and of the attempted plural neutralization of Morocco should reinforce the warning. These are examples to be avoided. Those for following are found in our own prudent refusals, in Cuba and elsewhere, to enter into neutralization or protectorate compacts with any other power. Whatever it is fitting that the United States should do in that way it is quite competent to do alone and on its own account.

## LENDING COLONEL GORGAS.

The approaching completion of the Panama Canal makes the request of the government of Ecuador for the loan of Colonel Gorgas in order to improve the sanitary condition of that country most timely. The harbor of Guayaquil has long been one of the world's notorious pestholes. The town lies in a low plain with large areas of shallow water around it, and with a poor water supply. Tropical heat, natural breeding grounds for mosquitoes and unsanitary sewerage have combined to make yellow fever and malaria a constant menace not only to residents and visitors but to the rest of the world having relations with that important commercial port. A few years ago our own consul, Thomas Nast, was the victim of yellow fever shortly after his arrival at his post. The opening of the canal will bring the United States and Ecuador into closer relations than ever before and make yellow fever almost as much of a danger to our people at Panama and Colon and in our Gulf ports as yellow fever at Havana was a few years ago to New Orleans and Charleston. Therefore, self-interest of the most practical kind as well as the higher motives of neighborliness and humanity calls for a favorable response to this appeal. If Colonel Gorgas is willing to undertake the task.

The work of Colonel Gorgas on the Isthmus warrants the expectation that he would be successful at Guayaquil. That he would be able to devise adequate measures to free the district entirely from yellow fever admits of no doubt. He has already done similar work on an extended scale. In Panama, however, he had the advantage of complete command of the inhabitants; he could not only build sewers and drain swamps, but could secure obedience to sanitary laws. It may not be so easy to make the natives of Ecuador screen their houses and de-

stroy all mosquito breeding places in their courts and gardens. Still, if he had the firm backing of the government, he might even do what was done under American rule to educate the people of Cuba to conform to sanitary regulations. At any rate, he could greatly reduce the present dangers, and the disposition of Ecuador to undertake a sanitary reform should receive every possible aid from this country. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the joint resolution introduced by Representative Fitzgerald, of this city, to permit Colonel Gorgas and two other officers of the Medical Corps of the army to go to the assistance of Ecuador will be promptly passed. The Democrats in Congress have shown a strange unwillingness to allow this country to assist its neighbors with expert skill in matters of finance, but perhaps with regard to sanitation they will take a more enlightened view. Mr. Fitzgerald's influence as a Democrat should, at any rate, forestall political opposition on the part of his Democratic associates, and the Republicans in the Senate should be a unit in favor of a step which is in entire harmony with the Republican policy of helpfulness to this country's neighbors.

## PERVERTED SYMPATHIES.

Dr. W. W. Keen, the noted Philadelphia surgeon, strips the anti-vivisectionists clean of their reputation for sensitive tender-heartedness in what he has to say about them in another section of to-day's Tribune. The general conception of them has been that they are persons of such refined sympathies that the thought of animal suffering is unbearable to them. This idea is strengthened by the fact that the majority of them are women. But would a person of really gentle nature and delicate sensibilities write the letter which Dr. Keen received from an anti-vivisectionist source and which expressed this pious wish:

I hope your mother, if she is living, will die in the most terrible torture; and if she is dead that her soul will never know rest for having given life to such a vile monster as you.

In this letter Dr. Keen was addressed as "Arch Fiend," and it was written because he had ventured upon a defense of vivisection on the ground of its usefulness to humanity.

The expression of such sentiments as those, and Dr. Keen produces many equally violent and heartless, must give one pause who is inclined to feel sympathy with the anti-vivisectionists on account of the sensitiveness of their natures. It is not delicacy or refinement or a shrinking from the knowledge of suffering in its various forms that inspired the violent utterances that Dr. Keen has collected as illustrations of "The Influence of Anti-Vivisection Upon Character." Dr. Keen says that the anti-vivisectionists' possession by their single idea has made them cruel. And he seems to prove his case. But cruel or not, they are far from the soft-hearted creatures unable to bear the thought of a fly's unnecessary death that the public is inclined to imagine them. There is a strange perversion of the natural instincts; for with all the to-do they make over the occasional suffering of animals through experimental surgery they are totally indifferent to the sufferings of their fellow beings from disease, which animal experimentation aims to do and does relieve.

## TRUST IN PROVIDENCE.

Mayor Gaynor has drawn a fine distinction between vice and crime in his address at New York University. He has pointed out the impossibility of wiping out drunkenness, gambling and other evils while human passions remain unchanged. He has traced with clearness the inevitable effect of laws aimed at commercialized vice of this character in bringing police corruption and graft into the community. He has reiterated anew his belief in the policy of "outward order and decency" in official dealings with these evils and has made a general appeal for patience, calm thought and serene belief in the general wellbeing of the universe. In form he was defending the police work of his administration. Actually he was throwing all the responsibility for present conditions in this city on Divine Providence and declaring that when God softened human hearts things would be better, and not until then.

It is a doctrine quite universally accepted that man is expected to work out his own salvation in this world, even as to personal vices, and with that ordinarily goes the idea that God helps him who helps himself. The point to all the criticism of the Mayor's administration, so far as police problems are concerned, is that it has made no genuine, earnest effort to help itself. It may be conceded that drunkenness, gambling, prostitution, theft, arson, murder, even police graft, cannot be abolished until human nature has achieved a higher level than it now occupies. It is true that a certain lack of straightforwardness in the general point of view toward the vices which the Mayor was discussing and a certain hypocrisy in the laws relating to them make the public official's task a hard one. At the same time, whether or not the laws brand vices as crimes also, there is always a point where the vicious man becomes a menace to a community and where the vicious classes must be discouraged, restricted, punished, for the safety and wellbeing of the non-vicious part of the public. The Mayor's attitude of reliance on God to handle the problem in His own good time and His "outward order and decency" policy have not contributed to the protection of the non-vicious class. The vicious have been encouraged and the police force has been confused and its discipline broken down by the Mayor's personal liberty views. He may not have intended this to be so, but he must not expect the patrolman or the "strong-arm" squad man to understand his fine ethical and legal distinctions as clearly as "my neighbors and the people who know me." Give the gambler, the Sunday liquor seller, the divekeeper an inch and he'll take an ell. And the vicious element has conceived the "outward order and decency" administration to be the

inch and has developed into the criminal element.

There are many things which the police force and the present laws cannot do. The public is fairly sensible and is not likely to demand the impossible from its servants. It does demand, however, attempts in good faith to repress and punish the vicious and the criminal classes and not an administrative attitude which encourages them. It cannot wait for miracles.

## JOY IN A REFERENDUM.

Really there are some joys about self-government of the Western style, where everybody is his own lawmaker. We had thought it was all a frightful bore which only an exaggerated sense of duty would make supportable. But it must have been fun for Los Angeles to vote on the question of retaining the free lunch in saloons. It must have been great fun, considering the circumstances which led to that vote. It appears that this was not a reform measure proposed by some enemy of good cheer. The saloonkeepers themselves wanted to get rid of the burden of feeding their patrons, but could not agree among themselves to stop doing it. So some of them caused the ordinance forbidding free lunch to be submitted to the voters, not openly of course, but probably all the while making a long face at this threatened invasion of their rights of hospitality and of the personal liberties of their patrons. No doubt they expected the newly enfranchised women voters of Los Angeles to strike down the rival of the family dinner table.

So far as the voters understood the real motive of the ordinance, what a satisfaction they must have got in rallying to the defence of the right of the man behind the bar to feed his patrons free! They have been upheld by a large vote, men and women alike declining to restrict his generosity. No one will now venture to interfere with it. The free lunch has a huge measure of popular approval. The saloonkeepers can't abandon it themselves now without assailing the sacred right of the people to rule. It has almost a constitutional character.

## THREE SWIFT WARS.

Comment is quite justifiably made upon the amazing celerity with which the Balkan League in the present war achieved the practical conquest of Turkey. Yet it was not unprecedented or unparalleled. In two other European wars with present memory events have proceeded no less rapidly. In one of them more rapidly; and in each of them, it may be added, there was as noteworthy a crumpling up of what had been regarded as an almost invincible military power.

In this Balkan war it took the allies forty-seven days from the declaration of war to win great battles at Kirk-Kilishe, Lule Burgas and Monastir, to drive the Turks behind the lines of Tehtaldja and to compel them to seek an armistice. In the war of 1870 it took the Germans just forty-five days from the declaration to fight Worth, Gravelotte and Sedan, to take Napoleon prisoner and cause the downfall of the empire. By interesting coincidence the distance from the point at which the Bulgarian army entered Turkey to Tehtaldja and that from the point of German invasion of France to Sedan is the same to a mile. In the war of 1866 it took the Prussians only nineteen days after mobilization to fight Sadowa, twenty-four days to enter Prague and forty-two days to bring Austria to sue for peace. The chronological likeness among the three wars is certainly noteworthy.

In each case the swiftness of the campaign was due to the unexpected weakness of the defeated power. Perhaps the surprise was least in the case of Austria, though few expected quite so speedy and complete a collapse of her once boasted might. The French *debacle* astounded the world, though after investigation and reflection made it seem less surprising and showed it to have been a collapse of corrupt imperialism and not of the indomitable spirit of the French nation, which never in all history showed itself greater than in the Terrible Year. The greatest astonishment of all, however, has been caused this year, equally by the pitiable weakness of the once formidable Turks and by the singular efficiency and strength of the allies whom it had been the pleasure of the world to scorn as "chocolate soldiers." We may not expect ever to see the Tribe of Othman rehabilitate itself as did France, or even as much as did Austria; but we may watch with interest to see how far the allies will play the Prussian part of confirming their triumphs and rising upon the strength of them to permanently commanding rank among the nations.

## PARDONS.

Governor Dix bases his plea for a Board of Pardons on the belief that responsibility for pardons, reprieves and commutations of sentence should not rest on the Governor alone, and on the statement that the Executive cannot give all the personal attention to applications which they deserve. It seems a rather queer argument, either way, from a Governor with a record for prolific pardons. Surely he cannot argue that he has not given personal attention to the appeals which he has granted, and surely he cannot have wished to evade responsibility for any of these acts. And it cannot be that his attention to such work has been permitted to interfere with the performance of other duties, for he has had leisure for numerous vacations and recreation trips.

Thus, the Governor's own experience cannot be held to bear out his plea. Neither does the logic of the case. The constitution places the pardoning power in the hands of the Governor, on the theory that there may be instances where the machinery of the law, doing justice in the great majority of cases, has slipped, or where the peculiar human elements with which the machinery of the law cannot deal demand mercy. The Board of Pardons is said to work well in states where it has been established, but that is not a sufficient reason for changing the existing system in New York. Not much fault has ever been

found here with the exercise of the pardoning power by a strong Governor. That is the best system, we believe, which concentrates this responsibility in one individual.

The consideration of pardon applications is one of the highest duties and gravest responsibilities of a Governor. Any man in that office, however wise, must sometimes shudder at the thought of dispensing life and death in his routine of public service. Yet because he is the elected representative of all the people, with the welfare of the state at heart, if any citizen may be thought to have it at heart, he is the fittest instrument for that duty.

Robert Collyer died poor, but he left the world richer for his having lived in it.

If the current reports concerning the demands of the Zapatista rebels in Mexico upon the town of Valle del Bravo are true, those scoundrels have put themselves further beyond the pale of civilization than any others in our day, unless possibly some Kurds and Bashis and Russian rioters at Kishineff.

The exhortation to do Christmas shopping and mailing of Christmas mail matter early is to be made with added force this year in view of the general increase in business and the consequent swelling of the volume of holiday traffic.

The suffragettes of Glasgow cry "Cowards!" at the young men students who smash their windows, but at least the latter are not so cowardly as to claim immunity on the ground of sex. Is there any courage in women's committing crimes and misdemeanors to vindicate their equality with men and then claiming immunity on the ground that they are not men but women?

Blease says that he speaks nobody's opinion but his own. For that assurance much thanks. It would be disconcerting to think that any one else shared the Palmetto biathskite's vicious vagaries.

Women will get their share of the state offices, says the Governor of Kansas, where women vote. The announcement is superfluous.

It is a queer reflection upon the love of decorative gewgaws which some persons possess that a man should be found committing forgery in order to sell spurious diplomas of the Double Dragon of China and the Libertador of Venezuela to vain fools who wish to shine in pinchbeck to which they know themselves to be not entitled.

A curiously illogical yet not altogether unnatural feature of the warlike situation in Europe is seen in the preparations of the Poles to rebel against Russia the moment Russia becomes involved in war with Austria-Hungary. If Russia should thus go to war it would be in behalf of the Serbs, and as the Poles and Serbs are akin it would be logical for the Poles to wish Russia success in the undertaking, instead of trying to embarrass and defeat her.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The clandestine dispenser of lottery tickets, who a few years ago, made lodge meetings and weddings the favorite places for distributing his literature, has broken into a new spot. At a funeral which took place in the crowded part of the East Side, the hallway of the apartment house where the services were held and the sidewalk in front of it were littered with little pieces of yellow and pink paper. On these was printed in English and Yiddish the announcement that the twenty-first "State Lottery," with 2,146 prizes—the highest 200,000 kronen—would be "drawn in public" on December 19, and that tickets at 4 kronen—about 84 cents—half tickets and quarter tickets could be purchased. A man who saw one of the slips of paper asked another man, who held one in his hand, whether he did not think it strange that there was no place indicated where the tickets could be purchased and received the reply: "Them what wants 'em knows where."

Two old friends met in the sanctum of "The Congressional Record" and cordially shook hands. "Well," said one, "I guess the change in administration isn't going to affect us much." "No danger," said the other. "The Record" can't do without you and me." They both laughed, shook hands again, and stroled into the copy room.

One was "Laughter." The other "Applause."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## THE WAY OF A MAID.

Gifts of affection never should be spurned. Save that a kiss may always be returned. Though many a man has felt his passion grow. When for a kiss he has deserved a blow—And finds the kiss he hoped not to get back. Promptly repaid by quite a vigorous smack—He none the less must show an outward calm. And, like a hero, glory in the palm! How wonderful the logic of a maid When by such means her modesty's displayed!

Is it not forwardness to get the hand? He only sought a kiss—and gets her hand! G. B. M.

"Father, we need some lace curtains for the parlor."  
"Um."  
"Also a sideboard and a dining room rug."  
"Why do you tell me all this?"  
"I want you to decide what you want for a Christmas present."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

So many villages and cities in New York are interested in the right development of street and park planting, and so much work is being done by men not really fitted to carry on such work, that the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University has developed a four-year course for training of city foresters. This course will open in September, 1913, and it is expected will attract many young men through this state and New England. The course for a year and a half will consist of foundation work in botany, chemistry, geology and soils, mathematics and surveying. Beginning with the sophomore year, courses will be given in forestry, arboriculture and trees and shrubs. Especially thorough courses will be given in forest entomology and pathology and spraying and spraying materials. The students will have an

unusual amount of practical work in plane and topographical surveying, so that they may lay out streets, public and private grounds and parks for planting.

"I should think life would be terribly monotonous in the winter down at Longbeville," said Dubbs, sympathetically. "Monotonous?" echoed Atkins, blithely. "What an ideal! Come down some time and watch the never-ending procession of cooks going and coming, day after day, from one year's end to the other!"—Harper's Weekly.

## POLITICAL IRRESPONSIBILITY

Injustice to Humanity for Woman to Shirk Suffrage.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: Your anonymous anti-suffrage correspondent in to-day's Tribune asks what sort of justice it is that allows a minority of women to force the right of suffrage upon an apathetic majority.

Without accepting her figures as to the relative proportion of women who do and of women who do not care about political responsibility, I would say that it is the very deepest and broadest kind of justice which demands political responsibility of every adult citizen of this country whose residence is not in a penal or other public institution.

Felix Adler, in discussing the divorce problem, has shown how too much emphasis has been placed upon the rights of men and women and too little upon the rights of their children. In the same way it may be shown that the suffrage question has been discussed entirely too much from the point of view of average men and women and not enough from the point of view of statesmen who look to the welfare of coming generations.

From the point of view of men like John Stuart Mill, Wendell Phillips and Abraham Lincoln this question of the suffrage is not a matter of the rights of either sex per se, but of all humanity. The moment it is viewed from the standpoint of the universal community, that moment it ceases to be a question of who wants it or who does not want it, or how many, but entirely a question of how the general welfare may best be promoted.

If the wise and the good could make a paradise for themselves by isolating themselves from their goodness and refinement there might be some sense in the anti-suffrage theory, but as life goes we see that not only is our economic welfare but even more so our social and moral welfare wrapped up with the general welfare of society.

The object of combining the forces of men and women to make this government responsible in a higher degree than it is at present for the general welfare is not acknowledged by the anti-suffragists. Their cry is that of the spoiled child who does not trouble her majestic self about cosmic considerations at all. They are perfectly willing that their prerogatives be preserved at the expense of a more universal justice, but the result in a world like this is the enthronement of an evil principle, and humanity can never be true to itself "in a world where pride and hate are in possession of the religious system, the social prestige and the political power," and cite the words of De Witt Hyde.

Judging by the number of anti-suffragists enrolled in their organization it would appear that the number of women in this country who desire the ballot is greater than those who do not, for the number of anti-suffragists enrolled is far smaller than that of suffragists. But even if their surmise is correct I cite the words of Wendell Phillips in reply: "The argument that women do not desire the vote is partly false and wholly irrelevant." HAROLD SHAFER HOWARD.  
Boston, Dec. 4, 1912.

## "THE ONCE GENTLER SEX"

Changed Attitude of Men Disadvantage of Struggle for Ballot.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: We are all rejoiced to learn that Moslem women are waking up to find that there is something better for them. In fact, all Oriental women are to be pitied and do need more liberty and privilege and enlightenment—but what do American women need more than they have? Here they are considered, protected and looked up to. Why should they clamor for more?

One of the disadvantages of this present struggle for the ballot for women is the changed attitude of men toward the once gentler sex. In the pre-suffrage days there was courtesy. Now the actions of men in public places show that the feeling is, "They want to be like men, let them look out for themselves." Last week I saw a woman fall from the steps of a trolley car, and as she got up she slipped again and fell between the car and a motor. A group of men stood gazing, but not one attempted to help her. I said: "Why don't you do something?" But they were quite indifferent and made no effort. Such is gallantry and humanity with suffrage in the air. The irony of the men's toast, "To the women—our superiors, now our equals," is proving true in these topsy turvy days, when women are working so hard to upstart what the Lord intended.

The joyful announcement made by a California woman at the conference in Philadelphia, that "when women get the ballot they could have a glass of beer every day," must be a most alluring argument in favor of suffrage as appealing to the finer instincts and a great help in the uplifting of woman. A man who has spent seventeen years in Pasadena told me that there were no saloons and no drunkenness there until after women got the vote, but now the place is full of saloons and drunkenness abounds. What a gain this is to civilization and refinement! All hail to the women who strive to accomplish such degrading results!

AN ANTI-SUFFRAGIST.  
New York, Dec. 4, 1912.

## FIRST EDITIONS SPURNED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: I read with much interest your editorial "Minda de Luxe." By a strange coincidence, after dropping The Tribune, I picked up my old battered twelve-cent copy of "The Private Papers of Henry Rycroft" and read: "I care nothing for first editions and for tall copies; what I buy is literature, food for the soul of man." When one thinks of that starved youth in his slum lodgings, famishing with hunger, yet ever ready to cheat his stomach for some twelve-cent "Ragged Vetran" and then compare his mental worth with those who pay fabulous prices for books they may never read, one cannot but wonder at such deluded mortals. The individual who spent \$100,000 in this manner and was really ashamed of hercept afterward has at least one redeeming trait in her character.

JOHN RULE.  
New York, Dec. 5, 1912.

## THE CHARLESTON EARTHQUAKE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: How many years is it since the earthquake in Charleston occurred?  
New York, Dec. 6, 1912. M. E.

[The city of Charleston, S. C., was damaged by earthquake on August 31, 1886.]

## People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

With Christmas little more than a fortnight off, New York is rapidly beginning to assume a holiday aspect. Most of the shop windows show Yuletide decorations, and the stores, especially on the avenue, are crowded from morning till night with men and women—especially the latter—who socialize extensively represented, and the fact that the object of their purchases is to impart pleasure to the recipients of their gifts—both rich and poor—imparts to their features a look of kindly satisfaction which is thoroughly in keeping with the spirit of the season.

Dances of the week will include that given by Stanley Mortimer on Tuesday evening at Sherry's, preceded by a dinner, and on the same evening Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting will give a small dinner dance at her house, in East 87th street. On Thursday evening Mrs. Percy Pyne gives a large dance at her house, in Park avenue, for the debut of her daughter, Miss Mary Pyne. Mrs. Pierre Mall will give a dance on Friday night for her debutante daughter, Miss Gertrude Mall, at Sherry's, and it will be preceded by a dinner given by Mrs. Mall at her house, on Fifth avenue.

Then on Saturday comes the first of the Saturday Evening Dances at Delmonico's, over which Mrs. Charles R. Huntington has presided for so many years. The others of the series are set for December 21, January 4 and 18 and February 8.

Mrs. John Innes Kane has out invitations for a large dinner, followed by music, with Miss Luerza Bori, of the Metropolitan Opera, on the programme, on Thursday evening, at her house, in West 48th street, and on Tuesday night Amos F. Eno entertains the Neighborhood Club at his home, on lower Fifth avenue.

Long is the list of receptions set for the week opening to-day. Mrs. Beverly Ward has one to-morrow afternoon for the debut of her daughter, Miss Caroline DeLancey Ward, at her house, in East 48th street. Mrs. Ward is a niece of Luth Kountze. Miss Annie Goddard will be presented at a tea given on Wednesday by her aunt, Mrs. F. Norton Goddard, at her home, on Lexington avenue, and on Thursday Mrs. William A. Hamilton has a reception for her debutante daughter, Miss Emily Hope Hamilton, at her home, in East 64th street. The receptions on Saturday comprise those of Mrs. C. Grosvenor Wyeth, at No. 9 East 75th street, for her daughter, Miss Caroline Wyeth; Mrs. Wright Barclay's reception at her house, in West 32nd street, and Mrs. Philip Hiss's reception for her daughter, Miss Helen Hiss, at her home, in West 11th street.

Miss Leary entertained a large party at dinner last night at her house, on Fifth avenue, her guests comprising Cardinal Farley, Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond and Miss Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Frederick Townsend Martin and Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

Mrs. Henry G. Trevor gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her house, No. 28 East 33rd street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Margaret E. Trevor. The debutante, who was in a gown of white chiffon over rose pink satin, struck with pearls, was assisted in receiving by Miss Nancy Steele, Miss Helen Steele, Miss Kate Gordon Willis, Miss Caroline Wyeth, Miss Pauline Clarkson and Miss Julia Edey. The reception was followed by a dinner and theatre party for the receiving party, who afterward returned to Mrs. Trevor's house, where a dance was given for the debutante by Mrs. John B. Trevor. About thirty additional guests were invited for the dance. Mrs. H. Trevor will give a large dance at her house on December 20 for her daughter and the debutantes of this and last year.

Mrs. G. Vail Converse introduced her daughter, Miss Grovone V. Converse, yesterday afternoon at her home, No. 41 East 78th street. The debutante wore a frock of white charmeuse, trimmed with ermine and lace. In the receiving party were Miss Cornelia De Lancey Cammann, Miss Katherine Moore, Miss Lilla Gilbert, Miss Grace Willson, Miss Eulalie Garrison, Miss Gertrude Foos and Miss Dorothy Mahoney. A dinner followed, the extra guests including Miss Priscilla Bull, Miss Eleanor Taylor, Miss Lucy Bunker, Hamilton Campbell, William Palmer, Howard Renshaw, Vivien Palmieri, Herbert Neal, V. M. P. Schroeder, Benton Grace, Ernest Bigelow, Jr., James Converse and Willard Wadsworth.

Mrs. J. Belden Gere will give a dance on December 27 at her house, No. 16 West 67th street, for Miss Converse.

Mrs. Converse gave a luncheon on Monday at her home for fifteen of her friends, and on the following day one for her daughter, the guests numbering twelve.

Another reception of yesterday afternoon was that given by Mrs. E. Hicks Herrick at her house, No. 35 East 30th street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Margaret Herrick. Assisting in receiving were Miss Lila Fairchild, Miss Louise Chappell, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, Miss Ethel Outerbridge, Miss Dorothy Parker and Miss Sally Parker. The reception was followed by a dinner at Sherry's and a theatre party at the Globe.

The guests included Miss Gertrude Hoyt, Miss Gertrude Mall, Miss Eleanor Hartshorne, Miss Lois Cunningham, Miss Lois Hall, Miss Cornelia Chapin, Dr. W. Scott Schley, Walter Swift, Bradley Coley, Harold Hartshorne, Jacob Reigel, of Philadelphia; Arthur Griggs, Seth B. French, William Post, Louis Strobel and Galbraith Ward.

Miss Edith Logan made her formal bow to society yesterday afternoon at a reception given by her mother, Mrs. John A. Logan, at her house, No. 17 West 56th street. Mrs. Logan and her daughter—the latter in white lace—were assisted in receiving by Miss Margaret Andrews, Miss Voullet Proctor, Miss Audrey Osborn, Miss Elizabeth Kendall, Miss Adelaide Townsend, Miss Mercedes de Acosta, Miss Hope Hamilton and Miss Evelyn Brown. A dinner followed, after which the guests went to the Astor Theatre. In the party were Harvey Ladew, Deane Delworth, Edmund O'Brien, Hewitt Pettit, Alexander Lehman, Edward Stevens, Walter Eaton, Edward Fox, Norton Sargent and John A. Logan.

Mrs. John Clifford Rennard gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her home, No. 77 East 56th street, to present her daughter, Miss Dorothy Rennard. They received alone.

Mrs. Ferguson Foos will give a reception on Saturday at her house, in West 54th street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Gertrude Foos.

her little boy, the nine-year-old Marquis of Donegal.

Mrs. Cary T. Hutchinson leaves town this week for Washington, to stay with her mother, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, at the latter's house, in I Street.

Miss Clementina Furniss has returned to town from Mount Clemens, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are entertaining a week end party at Sagamore Lodge, their place in the Adirondacks. Their guests include Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Jones Colford, Miss Eleanor Sears, Harold Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Julian McCarthy Little.

Mrs. Frederick Bronson has arrived in town from her place in Connecticut, and is staying at the Belmont.

Mrs. Frederic Nelson has returned from New York from Europe, and is at the Plaza until after the New Year.

Mr. and Mrs. Cass Gilbert and Miss Julia Gilbert have returned from abroad, and are at their new house, No. 42 East 64th street.

Mrs. Harry S. Lehr is booked to sail on December 23 for Europe.

Lady Johnstone, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, sailed yesterday for The Hague to rejoin her husband, the Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, British Minister to the Court of the Netherlands.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Harvey Ladew sail on Saturday next, with Miss Elise Ladew and Harvey S. Ladew, for Europe. After spending Christmas in Paris, where they will be joined by Mr. and Mrs. E. Berry Wall, they will proceed to Naples, where they will board the Ladew steam yacht Columbia for a cruise through the Suez Canal to India, China and Japan, whence the return journey will be made by rail by way of the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

Mrs. Frederick Brennig, daughter of the late Charles Count, made public yesterday her engagement to William M. Dongan, de Peyster, son of the late Nicholas de Peyster. He belongs to the Union, the Calumet, the St. Nicholas and other New York clubs. He is in the real estate business. Mrs. Brennig has been twice married, first to the late McKenzie Semple and subsequently to the late Frederick Brennig. Since the death of her second husband she has gone into the cigarette business, with considerable success. Among her sisters are Mrs. Conde M. Nast and Mrs. William R. Garrison.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisholm announced yesterday the engagement of their daughter, Miss Nina Chisholm, who made her debut three years ago, to Alvin Untermeyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermeyer.